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TIME TABLE

Week Days

7.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	every 15 minutes
8.00	9.00	"
9.00	10.00	"
10.00	11.00	"
11.00	12.00 noon	"
12.00 noon	1.00 p.m.	"
1.00 p.m.	2.00	"
2.00	3.00	"
3.00	4.00	"
4.00	5.00	"
5.00	6.00	"
6.00	7.00	"

Night Cars

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 30 minutes

9.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes

11.30 p.m.

Sundays

7.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	every 15 minutes
8.00	9.00	"
9.00	10.00	"
10.00	11.00	"
11.00	12.00 noon	"
12.00 noon	1.00 p.m.	"
1.00 p.m.	2.00	"
2.00	3.00	"
3.00	4.00	"
4.00	5.00	"
5.00	6.00	"
6.00	7.00	"

Night Cars

8.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. every 30 minutes

10.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes

11.30 p.m.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20
CANTON (at 10.15) dep.	7.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45
Sham Shui	7.05	7.20	7.35	7.50	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50
Sham Shui	7.10	7.25	7.40	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55
Sham Shui	7.15	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00
Sham Shui	7.20	7.35	7.50	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05
Sham Shui	7.25	7.40	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10
Sham Shui	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15
Sham Shui	7.35	7.50	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20
Sham Shui	7.40	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25
Sham Shui	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
Sham Shui	7.50	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35
Sham Shui	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40
Sham Shui	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45
Sham Shui	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50
Sham Shui	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55
Sham Shui	8.15	8.30	8.45	8.60	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00
Sham Shui	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05
Sham Shui	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10
Sham Shui	8.30	8.45	8.60	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15
Sham Shui	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20
Sham Shui	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25
Sham Shui	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30
Sham Shui	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35
Sham Shui	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40
Sham Shui	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45
Sham Shui	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50
Sham Shui	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55
Sham Shui	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00
Sham Shui	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05
Sham Shui	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10
Sham Shui	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15
Sham Shui	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05	14.20
Sham Shui	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25
Sham Shui	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30
Sham Shui	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05	14.20	14.35
Sham Shui	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25	14.40
Sham Shui	10.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45
Sham Shui	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50
Sham Shui	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25	14.40	14.55
Sham Shui	10.15	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	15.00
Sham Shui	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50	15.05
Sham Shui	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	12.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	13.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	14.10	14.25	14.40	14.55	15.10
Sham Shui	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	13.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	14.00	14.15	14.30	14.45		

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First instalment due on 16th June, 1921.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FROM TO-DAY up to the 25th November, 1920, free of commission and telegram charges, and the most favourable rates of exchange will be quoted for the payments made in local or any other currency.

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June and 16th December; first semi-annual

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Applications will be received by the BANQUE

DE L'INDO-CHINE from the 20th October

up to the 25th November next.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

7, MARSEILLE,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 14th, 1920. 1629

NEW 6% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN.

IN BONDS of Frs. 100 each issued at par.

Interest payable twice yearly, on June 16th

and December 16th.

First coupon due on June 16th, 1921.

Applications will be received from October 20th,

up to November 25th by the—

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,

E. RODGERS,

Manager.

Hongkong, October 14th, 1920. 1636

JAPAN'S COTTON INDUSTRY.

A TALK WITH MR. MUTO SANJI.

Mr. Muto Sanji is the apostle of *onjo shugi*, or the paternalistic principle in industry, and one only has to do the rounds of his wonderful Kanagafuchi mill to be converted, the only reservation in one's mind arising from the fact that other mills are so very different. Although some of the others pay a higher dividend, there is none whose financial position is so strong and whose reserves are so large, so Mr. Muto may be taken as having proved that it pays to spend a substantial proportion of the profits on the welfare of the workers. His here again the demonstrably best example is seldom followed. However, it was not to discuss paternalism that *Chronicle* representative sought Mr. Muto in his own stronghold the other day, but to see whether he could spare some time from the great affairs which he directs in order to talk about the present condition of the cotton industry in Japan, especially on the financial side. As usually happens with men who really do a lot of work, Mr. Muto found the time to spare without raising any difficulty whatever.

THE COTTON COMPROMISE.

Naturally, the conversation turned first to the ship and the cotton compromise, about which much has lately been said and written. Mr. Muto's remarks on the subject of the compromise were interesting. "From your point of view," he said, "the brokers' demands were entirely unreasonable. But you have to remember that since the foreign merchants first began to deal with Japanese buyers in the open ports, the Japanese dealers, when the market has gone against them, have always made a practice of coming to them for a compromise or adjustment. It has grown to be a recognized procedure, and in the present case the chief difference was that the amounts involved were unprecedentedly large. It could hardly be helped, though, of course, it was a great loss for the mills." On being reminded of a letter that he wrote to the Press about a year ago, defending the mills against the charge of profiteering, Mr. Muto said, "Yes, at that time, as you say, the mills were still fulfilling forward contracts for cotton yarn at Y.350 a bale, while the brokers were selling it for Y.300 or more, making Y.150 profit on every bale."

VANISHED WEALTH.

Then do you not think that, as the brokers made such enormous profits and the mills comparatively little, they should, when the market failed, at least fulfil their contracts, even if they had to disgorge some of their profits? "Yes, indeed," replied Mr. Muto, "but their trouble was that they had spent the money—invested it in worthless shares or got rid of it in other ways." "Do you think, in these circumstances, that the cotton yarn broker performs any useful economic function?" "I could hardly say that he does, unless he changes these ways."

"Statements about the spinners dealing direct with the weavers, to the disappointment of the brokers, have lately been made. Does this indicate a revolt against the system, and a determination to cut out the broker?"

"Not altogether," replied Mr. Muto. "Up to some fifteen years ago the weavers were entirely in the hands of the brokers, depending on them for the yarn which was their working capital, but now they have money themselves, and as soon as the brokers either failed to supply them or tried to force their hands, they came straight to the mills to make their purchases; but this has not been a very large factor in the trade."

Concerning the brokers, who are far from being content with having evaded the greater part of their obligations but are now asking the mills to help them by sharing their half of the loss sustained by the yarn syndicate organized for their help, Mr. Muto said, "Their demand being so arbitrary it has been at once rejected by us, but they may come again in the hope of getting some favour."

THE 74% DECREASE OF OUTPUT.

Again, there was the matter of working short time, or not working at all, which the brokers had forced on the mills. The proposition was put to Mr. Muto that the Kanagafuchi mill's products, being of a special type, always in demand, the mill had no need to restrict its output, as it could always find a remunerative market for all that it chose to make.

"That is perfectly true," he replied, "but it is a firmly planted idea in Japan that all of a trade must conform in the event of such a movement as the present one, so we have reduced our output by 40 per cent. like the rest. It is very costly to do so, but we find it best to conform. To this point we can still retain the full staff and pay full wages, but though there is strong pressure being exerted to bring about still greater restriction of output, we refuse to agree to it. Our principal reason is that we will not sacrifice the welfare of our people, as we have reached the limit where we can keep them in full number and on full pay. But besides this, the whole short-time movement is based on a mistaken idea. Twenty years ago, when the consumption was mainly domestic, to restrict production raised prices, and there was a case for such a movement. Now, however, the greater part of Japan's trade is an export one, and when we restrict production, we are keeping goods back from a market where the deprivation will only open the door to competitors."

THE RETURN TO NORMAL BUSINESS.

Mr. Muto's business, it is of course, with cotton, but his interview was tempted to introduce the subject of silk when his discussion of the curtailment of production was in progress, because here it was the Government itself which had recommended a curtailment of production. Mr. Muto considered it no less mistaken in spite of this high authority and expressed the opinion that the error would very soon be found out. Getting back to the subject of cotton goods, Mr. Muto did not anticipate any revolutionary changes either in source of supply or in destination. As regards supplies of raw cotton, he regarded the situation as a *super-chronic*.

PROBLEM OF PRICE.

PESSIMISTIC VIEW OF ANY IMMEDIATE FALL.

A *Hongkong* special cable, dated London, October 12th says: The wholesale prices of cotton, tea, certain metals and oil have been declining here for some days and a number of commodities are now quoted in New York at about 8 per cent. below the prices ruling when the Armistice was signed. As a result some of the papers are again crying out that the long desired break in prices is at hand. It is many months since we were first told that the era of high prices showed signs of coming to an end. The markings of the goods in the windows of various shops were then paraded as evidence. They were all, or nearly all, the prices of women's clothing and the real fact was that the munition workers and mothers who earned unaccustomed sums out of the war had ceased to be able to squander money on such things. The example was not widely followed and could not be followed for long by many trades. False hopes have been kindled more than once since then, and the latest outbreak of optimism can have no better foundation than the previous ones. Although the papers directly abstain when denouncing the high prices, or foretelling their reduction, from saying what they mean by "high," there is little doubt that in the minds of the bulk of their readers, a high price is anything over the price ruling in 1914. Now the true value of the money we are at present using, measured by its on the value of the old gold standard, was measured by the difficulty of earning or otherwise getting, and it is probably about two-fifths that of pre-war money. Accordingly prices are not high unless they are more than two-and-a-half times the 1914 prices. The nearest approach to a frank recognition of this fact that has been published here for a long time is contained in the recent statement by the Federation of British Industries. In this it is pointed out that so long as the purchasing power in the hands of the public remains at its present volume relatively to amount of goods and services available for purchase, the general level of prices cannot fall. There are only two ways in which prices can be made to fall permanently. Either the supply of goods and services must be increased without any corresponding net additions to credit or currency, or else the purchasing power in the hands of the public must be reduced. Here lies the unique importance of the datum line proposal on which the miners are ruling to-day. The advance of wages offered to them at the first time that has been discussed for a long time, by way of outside the vicious circle made by wages chasing prices. Unlike all other wage increases given during and since the war, this if accepted and earned will increase the money to be spent in a less degree than it will increase the quantity of goods to be bought, so the net result will be an increase in the value of money. So far every ballot result announced has been overwhelmingly against the datum line proposal, but the miners are not showing greater ignorance than the bulk of the British public.

the great increase in the imports from America as a result of a war measure caused by demand for the yarn in India and China which could not be satisfied by Lancashire. The Indian cotton, which the Government of India might well do some thing for its improvement, is, he said, the most suitable for the whole for Japanese work. The attempts that had been made to grow cotton from American seed in Korea had been successful only in very limited areas. India is a growing market for Japanese products, but at present the dropping of the rupee made export to India very difficult, and it was impossible to take advantage of the exchange in buying raw cotton, because there had been such eagerness to buy—not a mill excepting the fever—that there were excessive stocks. As regards machinery, he was of opinion that in the spinning trade, unless the British workman tired altogether of work, supremacy would easily be regained, there being no other machinery to touch the English. Those mills which had invested in American machinery during the war had found the investment profitable enough, while war prices lasted, but when margins are cut fine the fact that we cannot get so much work out of an American as out of an English machine made it impossible to keep the American machinery going on equal terms.

CHINESE COMPETITION: JAPAN FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

The most formidable competitor to the Japanese industry Mr. Muto found in China. There the cost of production, he said, are not much more than half those in Japan, and this powerful weapon of competition could be best wielded by Japanese. The Japanese could learn the language quicker and could teach the workers better than Europeans. They cut out the competitors in their transaction, which was a great economy, and the Chinese made up work-people. However, it was difficult at present to build new mills in China, as we cannot get machinery.

The future of the Japanese industry Mr. Muto regards as assured. There has been a great waste of the wealth that the war brought to the country, but most of it remains in the country in one form or another, and the position of Japanese industry is strengthened thereby. Japan is better off than before, and will remain better off. There are some hard times for the country to struggle through in the immediate future, but Mr. Muto looks forward to very few bankruptcies, owing to its being against the Japanese traditions of business to force a debtor into bankruptcy. He recognized the advantage of eliminating gamblers and incompetents, but thought the mutual concession that avoided a crash was a practice with greater advantages.

Much was, of course, left undisclosed, including the prospects of trade unionism, the supply of labour, and so on—matters which are likely to trouble the Kanagafuchi Mills later than any others, since the welfare of the workers is looked after generously and scientifically. But the particular features of the Kanagafuchi Mill and its administration must be left for another discussion. *Super-chronic*.

CHINESE AFFAIRS IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

GREAT INCREASE OF FEMALE IMMIGRANTS. HIGHER WAGES DEMANDED.

The annual report of the Protector of Chinese, Straits Settlements, for the year 1919, states:—

The total number of immigrants from China arriving in the Colony during 1919 was 70,912 an increase of 12,401 or 21.4 per cent. over 1918, the year with the lowest immigration on record; the difference in the figures for 1919 and 1911 the highest year, being 198,942, says the report.

Unfavourable exchange rates with China and reports as to the high cost of living in the Straits due to the high price of rice, and of other foodstuffs used by the Chinese, discouraged immigration during the year; other adverse influences were the institution of regular steamship communication between China and the Netherlands East Indies, the continuation of immigration via Bangkok free from inconvenient restrictions, and the attractions offered by the chandestine encouragement of poppy cultivation in the Province of Fukien.

Adult males arriving in the Colony totalled 38,690, of whom 3,881 continued their voyage to Penang as against 15,369 in 1918. The number of immigrants arriving in Penang by steamer from China via Singapore was 11,144 as compared with 17,131 in the previous year; of these 784 proceeded direct to other ports. A large number of immigrants continue to arrive in the Settlement of Penang via Bangkok; no figures can be given for this immigration.

INCREASE OF WOMEN.

Adult female immigrants arriving in 1919 numbered 13,583, an increase of 3,289 over 1918; the percentage of women to men rose to 31 per cent. an increase of 9.4 per cent. over the previous highest percentage year; the percentage of children to the total number of immigrants was 17.9 as against 17.3 in 1918, an increase of 0.7 per cent.

The proportion of women to men was highest in the case of arrivals from Hongkong, 4,031 women to 6,231 men or 64.3 per cent. This large increase in the ratio of women to men is probably due to the employment of women and girls in growing numbers in rubber and other godowns, for earthwork, and in other ways because they are willing to work for lower wages than men.

The percentages of women to men arriving from Amoy and Swatow respectively were 25.5 per cent. and 22.6 per cent.; these percentages reflect more correctly the proportionate immigration of families.

UNLAWFUL SOCIETIES.

There were nine successful prosecutions under the Societies Ordinance in Singapore 63 persons were convicted under section 13, of whom two were sentenced to six months' and one to three months' rigorous imprisonment; 10 were cautioned and discharged, and the remainder fined sums varying from \$25 to \$75 each; under section 12, 6 persons were convicted, of whom one was sentenced to 18 months' one six months' and one to three months' rigorous imprisonment; 10 were cautioned and discharged, and the remainder fined sums varying from \$15 to \$75 each under section 12, 6 persons were convicted, of whom one was sentenced to 18 months' one six months' and one to three months' rigorous imprisonment and two were sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of \$100 each and one to one day's simple imprisonment. The last mentioned prisoner had already been fined under section 13.

There was one informal meeting of the Singapore Chinese Advisory Board, which was held at Government House after the outbreak of anti-Japanese rioting on the night of June 19th.

LABOUR UNREST.

During the latter half of the year the increase in the price of silver and the high exchange with China combined with the rising cost of living have led to demands on the part of both skilled and unskilled labourers for higher wages, and to strikes; shoemakers, goldsmiths and tailors have received increase of 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. over the rates obtaining in the middle of the year and in Penang rickshaw rates were raised by about 40 per cent.; in addition domestic servants are demanding and shop coolies and others are being paid *en hoo* wages.

In connection with these labour disputes Mr. Beatty acknowledged the services of several prominent Chinese residents whose names are mentioned.

Generally speaking, the Report adds, the Chinese community has had a very prosperous year, although the lower and middle classes are feeling acutely the rise in the cost of living and the high rate of exchange with China.

COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION IN THE STRAITS.

THE GOVERNOR'S OPTIMISM.

"Speaking generally," said the Governor of the Straits Settlements in his recent Budget statement, "the condition of the Colony and of Malaya generally, need not fear comparison with any part of the Empire. We have our troubles, which, owing to our remarkable prosperity in recent years, are perhaps harder to bear. The continued high cost of living is affecting all classes and I fear, pressing hard on many. And for some time past we have been disturbed, and perhaps a little over-alarmed, by a period of commercial depression. I hope and believe that it is only a backward ripple, perhaps only a check, in the favourable tide which has for so long washed our shores. I hope and believe that if men of all classes and all creeds will work together in a spirit of sanity, mutual sympathy, and common service the prosperity of the Colony and of all Malaya will be maintained."

INTIMATIONS

INTERPORT CRICKET LEAGUE.

DANCE AT THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

9.30 P.M. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH.

A DANCE has been arranged in honour of the Interport Cricket team to be held at the REPULSE BAY HOTEL, at 9.30 P.M. on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH. A limited number of tickets, each including the cost of supper, can be obtained from the Hongkong Hotel at \$5 per head.

Subscribers must provide their own transport. Special terms for the hire of Motor Cars offered by the HONGKONG HOTEL for a limited number of persons only, and application for these should be made as early as possible at the Hotel's Hongkong Office.

INTERPORT CRICKET ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

[1749]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

ENTERTAINMENT TO INTERPORT CRICKET AND TENNIS TEAMS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1920.

THE Management beg to announce that the REPULSE BAY HOTEL is booked exclusively for the Ball and Supper to the Interport Cricket and Tennis Teams on the above night, in connection with which an advertisement appears in this issue.

Tickets holders only will be admitted on the evening in question. Dinner will not be served to other than residents at the Repulse Bay Hotel, owing to the Hotel accommodation being taxed to its utmost capacity on this occasion. [1750]

G. B.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in response to which could be clearly marked "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF STORES" will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until NOON of THURSDAY, the 18th day of NOVEMBER, 1920, for the supply and delivery of the following Stores required by Government Departments during the year 1921:—

Ironmongery, Household, and Sanitary Utensils, Brushes, Tools, Lamps, etc., Amos, Rubber, Leather, Packings, Ropes, etc., Clothing, Drapery, Haberdashery, etc., Bamboo and Cane Goods, Greenwood, etc., Drysalteries, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, etc., Lubricating Oils, Kerosene and Motor Spirit, Electrical Stores, Wrought Iron Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, etc., Iron and Steel Bars, Plates, Angles, Brackets, Copper and other Metals, Iron and Brass Castings, Manufactured Ironwork, etc., Timber, Bricks, Cement, Lime, etc.

Each of the above is a separate and distinct tender. Tenderers may quote for any one or more of all of the above lists, and any one or more of all may be accepted or rejected in whole or in part by the Government.

Each Tenderer must produce with each tender a receipt that he has deposited in the Colonial Treasury the sum named on the respective tender form as a pledge of the bond fide of his tender, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown should the Tenderer refuse or fail to carry out to the satisfaction of the Government, the whole or any portion of the respective tender or tenders which may be accepted. The deposit will be returned to any Tenderer whose tender is not accepted.

For forms of tender and further particulars apply at this Office.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. CHATHAM, Director of Public Works, Hongkong, November 5th, 1920. [1748]

G. B.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On TUESDAY,

the 7th December, 1920, at 11 A.M. within the Gaol, at Naval Depot, Kowloon, H.M. TUG "ST. SAMPSON"

Length between perpendiculars...135 ft. 0 in. Breadth, extreme...80 ft. 0 in. Depth (under side of 6 in. Bar Keel to Upper Deck)...16 ft. 0 in. Tonnage, according to British Rules, Gross...451, 0 tons. Nominal Displacement...580 tons. At mean draft of...13 ft. 10 in. Present mean draft...10 ft. 9 in.

(Where... Hongkong. Built... When... September, 1919.) (By whom H.K. W'pos Dock Co., Ltd.)

Materials of Construction:— Wood... Fittings in Cabins, &c. Iron... General Fittings on Deck, &c. Steel... Hull, Bulkheads, &c. Decks... Forecastle, Upper and Lower

A single screw steel steamer of T.H.P. 1,200 fitted with internal electric lighting at 100 Volts.

Build under Lloyd's survey 100 A.I. for towing purposes.

For of Registry, Hongkong.

To be sold as she now lies at H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong. A detailed list of fittings to be sold with the Ship may be seen at the Office of the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, and structural and other particulars can be obtained from the Chief Engineer, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong.

The Vessel is now on view between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Inspecting orders can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

On presenting inspecting orders to the Pier Master in the Dockyard the persons named thereon will be conveyed to and from the Ship. The Ship may not be boarded from a private boat.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty. [1606]

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.)

LONDONDERRY RIOTING.
WILD SCENES AT NIGHT.

LONDON, November 7th.
Wild scenes took place in Londonderry during the night. As a result, five policemen were sent to hospital wounded. Two policemen were attacked by armed men and shot. The remaining three were found lying in the streets seriously wounded.

Subsequently, a number of business premises, which were supposed to belong to Sinn Féiners, were set on fire by masked men. The noise of bombs, rifles and revolvers continued for some time and caused alarm throughout the city.

SHOT AT BY SOLDIERS.

In connection with the policemen shot in Londonderry, an official report, after mentioning that a shop was burnt down, adds that three plain-clothes policemen were seriously wounded by gunshots, it is believed, fired by the military who were securing the Fire Brigade.

RIOT IN VERONA.

SOCIALIST DEPUTY KILLED BY BOMB.

VERONA, November 7th.
After a demonstration before the Garibaldi Monument a party of demonstrators proceeded to the Communist headquarters in order to pull down the Red Flag. The occupiers fired, wounding three, and then the building was stormed. In the course of the fighting, the Socialist deputy Signor Scaramello was killed by a bomb, which was in his pocket, exploding. Several others were wounded. The police and troops finally restored order and occupied the Communist headquarters.

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE IN TURKEY.

POSSIBLE UNITED STATES OBJECTION.

WASHINGTON, November 7th.
Although the State Department has not yet protested against the Anglo-Franco-Italian Agreement defining their respective spheres of influence in Turkey, official statements indicate that objection may be made on the ground that the Agreement violates the principle of the open door.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

REPUBLICAN DEFEATS

DEMOCRAT.

St. Louis, November 4th.
The Republican, Mr. Buck Reids, has defeated the Democrat, Mr. Champ Clark, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, in the Congressional elections here.

AMERICAN COAL INDUSTRY.

SENATE COMMITTEE'S CHARGES OF EXTORTION.

NEW YORK, November 6th.
Senator Calder and Senator Edge, members of the Senate Committee of Reconstruction, have issued a statement which says that unless the coal industry reforms itself and cuts down prices to a reasonable figure by December 6th, they will introduce a bill before Congress for the most stringent regulation of every branch of the coal business, adding that the industry stands convicted of practicing gross extortion on the public of the whole country.

ASSOCIATION OF NATIONS.

NEW PRESIDENT PREPARING PLANS.

MADISON (Ohio), November 6th.
Senator Harding in fulfilling his election promise has begun to consult leading experts on foreign affairs as regards the new Association of Nations, and hopes that, by the date of his inauguration as President, he will be prepared with a plan upon which the sentiment of the nation can unite. Both Republicans and Democrats are invited to furnish views on the subject and conferences will begin in December.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRANCE AND UNITED STATES.

CORDIAL SENTIMENTS OF AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN.

PARIS, November 6th.
A Havas message says:—
Interviewed by a representative of *Le Matin*, Mr. Bedford, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, after several weeks' tour in France, stated that the United States and France will follow the same way towards the same ideal of social order and justice. The United States will always be ready to support France and co-operate with her.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

"ALMOST COMPLETE AGREEMENT."

PARIS, November 6th.
A Havas message says:—
Lord Derby, the British Ambassador, has handed to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs a Note explaining the British Government's view-point on the problem of reparations which Germany is bound to fulfil under the Peace Treaty.
Le Matin states, and *Le Temps* confirms the statement, that France and Great Britain are now in almost complete agreement on that question which is of such vital importance to France.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

BANDIT ACTIVITIES IN MONGOLIA.

FOREIGNERS BELIEVED TO BE IN DANGER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, November 6th.

Owing to telegraph interruptions, due to the intimidation of the staff of both the land line and wireless, the situation in Mongolia remains obscure.

Though direct communication with Urga is out of the Government is receiving communications, indicating widespread activities on the part of bandits in the neighbourhood of the Mongolian capital, and appealing for reinforcements.

Government reports aver that the bandits are composed of Russians with a few Japanese, and also Mongolians. Several caravans have been shelled and automobiles have been commandeered. Two Americans, E. W. Mills, a mining engineer, and McLoughlin, and one British subject named Miles are believed to be in danger, and a rescue party, consisting of British and Americans left Peking for Urga this morning.

ARMISTICE DAY.

THE CATHEDRAL SERVICE.

A Special Service will be held in St. John's Cathedral to-morrow, Armistice Day, at 10.30 a.m. Accommodation will be reserved for representative parties of H.M. Naval and Military Forces, but the rest of the building will be open to the general public. An address will be given by the Bishop of the Diocese, and a collection will be made for the Naval and Military Widows and Orphans Funds. In view of the significance of the day, and of the special celebrations this year, at home, it is hoped that the Service will be largely attended, and that those who are unable to attend will send in their contributions to the Funds to the Cathedral Chaplain. It has been timed so that those who wish to spend the two minutes' silence at 11 a.m. in Church may do so. His Excellency the Governor has signified his intention of being present.

THE TWO MINUTES' SILENCE.

The following telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 6th November, 1936, was published for information yesterday in the *Government Gazette Extraordinary*:—
"His Majesty the King has expressed a wish that on Armistice Day, 11th November, there should be a complete suspension of all normal business and locomotion throughout the British Empire during the 2 minutes' silence commencing at 11 a.m."

SEVERE FIGHTING IN KWANGTUNG.

RETREATING KWANGSI TROOPS DESTROY CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The reports reaching Canton show that a situation, far from peaceful exists in the province. The Canton Army, and the "National Salvation Army," which includes Yunnanese troops, are engaged in chasing the Kwangsi troops out of the province. The Kwangsi troops are concentrating at Shikung. Severe fighting is stated to be in progress near Yingtak. In the North River districts it is said that more than twenty thousand troops are operating. This represents apparently the combined strength of the two sides.

The *Canton Times* states that the Kwangsi troops, retreating from Canton since October 28th by way of the Canton-Hankow railway, have been destroying the railway stations and bridges as they go along; and it is believed that it will be impossible to resume traffic before extensive repairs are made. Our contemporary describes this as forcing the railway into bankruptcy. In the present state of the railway's finances, it says, there can be no traffic over the line for some time.

HANDBAG SNATCHING.

EXCITING CHASE IN ALBERT ROAD.

While Mrs. Tomory was proceeding along Lower Albert Road yesterday, on her way to town, she was accosted by a Chinese who snatched her handbag and ran. Mrs. Tomory gave the alarm and chased the thief. Lance-Sergeant Nicol of the Traffic Department, who was going in his morning rounds on his motor cycle, was passing at the time, and went after the thief who fled. In the present state of the P.W.D. where he was stopped by Mr. J. Kynoch. The bag which contained some valuables was recovered intact.

THE SHANGHAI RACES.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

The following were the results of yesterday's races at Shanghai:

THE NORTHERN CUP—Three-quarters of a mile.
Messrs. Winsome & Hastings The Hawk (Mr. Hill) 1
Mr. Fash's Redskin (Mr. Dalgleish) 2
Mr. Henry Morris' Pennycuik (Mr. Stewart) 3

Time: 1min. 31 1/2secs.

THE CHINA CUP—One mile.
Mr. Robson's The Dandy Bird (Mr. Brand) 1
Mr. Nugget's Father John (Mr. Hind) 2
Mr. Ting's Fenore (Mr. Wingrove) 3

Time: 2mins. 34 1/2secs.

THE SHANGHAI STAKES—One mile and a half.
Mr. John Peel's Silver Streak (Mr. Johnston) 1
Messrs. Sky & Hastings' Mithrak (Mr. Heard) 2
Messrs. Winsome & Hastings' The Horon (Mr. Hill) 3

Time: 3mins. 19 4/5secs.

THE PAGODA CUP—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. Robson's The Mystery Bird (Mr. Brand) 1
Mr. McBain's Golden Orb (Mr. Sleep) 2
Sir Paul Chater's Shanghai Duhia (Mr. Vida) 3

Time: 3mins. 53 4/5secs.

THE LAMA MIAN STAKES—Two miles.
Mr. N. L. Sparke's Colinton (Mr. Johnston) 1
Messrs. Fay & Seth's The Ameer (Mr. Heard) 2
Mr. Robson's Seabird (Mr. Brand) 3

Time: 4mins. 29 2/5secs.

THE RUBICON PLATE—One mile and a quarter.
Messrs. Toog & Gubbay's Duro (Mr. Ezra) 1
Mr. J. F. McGregor's Strathfarrar (Mr. Bremner) 2
Mr. William McBain's Struma (Mr. Vida) 3

Time: 2mins. 47 3/5secs.

THE RACING STAKES—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. John Peel's Hightide (Mr. Johnston) 1
Messrs. Winsome & Hastings' The Curlew (Mr. Hill) 2
Capt. Robinson's Guldberg (Mr. Liddell) 3

Time: 2mins. 44secs.

THE SYZEX STAKES—Seven furlongs.
Mr. Waklam's Marlow (Mr. White) 1
Mr. L. Struetman's Canaan (Mr. Crockam) 2
Mr. J. F. McGregor's Strathfarrar (Mr. Bremner) 3

Time: 1min. 50 4/5secs.

THE SICCAWAZ PLATE—One mile and a quarter.
Mr. Campor's Old Bill (Mr. Bremner) 1
Messrs. Potts & Hayim's Fighting King (Mr. Vida) 2
Messrs. Toog & Gubbay's Triumph (Mr. Ezra) 3

Time: 2mins. 48 1/5secs.

THE MONGOLIAN PLATE—Seven furlongs.
Mr. Bokchid's Tivoli (Mr. Hise) 1
Mr. Belinda's Dervontop (Mr. Heard) 2
Messrs. Brand Bros.' Doldbel (Mr. Brand) 3

Time: 1min. 58secs.

The dead heat in the Royal Navy and Subscription Griffin Stakes between Nyanza (Ezra) and Suniloo (Bremner) was run off on Monday and resulted in Suniloo winning. Time: 1min. 34 3/5secs.

SERIOUS ACCUSATION.

CHINESE YOUTH COMITS SUICIDE.

The remains of a 17-year-old Chinese youth were removed to the Victoria mortuary on Monday. The deceased, who lived at No. 6, Taiyuen Street, was alleged to have committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor after a quarrel with another inmate of the house, who had accused him of having stolen 20 cents.

FALL FROM SCAFFOLDING.

A Chinese was removed to the Government Civil Hospital on Sunday suffering from injuries received through falling a distance of 13 feet from a scaffolding outside a house in Queen's Road East, which was undergoing alteration. It appears that the man was standing on the bamboo scaffolding and hauling a heavy piece of stone, when the bamboo on which he was standing gave way and he fell. His condition is serious.

ELEVEN BODIES PICKED UP.

Eleven dead bodies were picked up on Monday in different districts in the Colony and were removed to the mortuary.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

A Chinese girl was knocked down by a motor-car at the Shaukiwan terminus on Monday and received serious injuries.

CASES OF CHOLERA IN HONGKONG.

STATEMENT BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday Dr. W. W. Pearce, Medical Officer of Health, made the following statement to the Board:—

To-day's edition of the daily return of inspection diseases has mention of two cases of cholera. There is another case to be reported to-morrow. Of these three cases two have been undoubtedly imported. The third case was that of a person with no fixed abode here, and probably, therefore, was imported. It seems fairly certain that cholera exists in Canton or its environs. We must, therefore, expect cases of this disease to occur in Hongkong, as cases in the incubation stage of the infection may come to the Colony and infective material may be imported in fresh vegetables. Fortunately we in Hongkong start our dry season with full reservoirs, and there is no need for people to obtain drinking water from questionable sources. As, however, no system of water supply is automatically absolutely safe, I recommend to the public that all drinking water be boiled. Vegetables should not be eaten uncooked. Fruits which grow on trees and are peeled at table before being eaten are probably safe. I do not anticipate a serious epidemic of cholera here, but if an outbreak in Canton and its neighbourhood assumes dangerous proportions we must be prepared for cases in this Colony. Safety lies very much in domestic supervision.

USING ANOTHER FIRM'S LABELS.

CASE SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared before Mr. Smith at the Magistracy, yesterday, on behalf of a Chinese, living at No. 154, Praya East, who was summoned by Mr. J. A. Tarrant, Secretary of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., for selling and using watered water bottle, bearing Messrs. Watson's "Sarsaparilla" and "Lemonade" labels. Counsel asked the Magistrate's permission for the case to be withdrawn as both sides had come to terms for a settlement of the case out of Court. Counsel's client would give Mr. Tarrant a written undertaking to discontinue the use of the labels in the future, and pay Messrs. Watson & Co. \$100 "to cover costs and expense incidental to the proceedings." The undertaking, said counsel, would be signed in his office in the presence of himself and Mr. Stevens who was for the prosecution. In the circumstances, he would ask that the case be withdrawn.

Mr. Stevens had no objection, and the Magistrate discharged the defendant.

THEFT OF SOAP.

FROM THE DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

Mr. G. N. Orma, sentenced a coolie employed at the Diocesan School to one month's imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of some soap, a quantity of pencils, and a bed quilt, the property of the school.

With regard to the soap, the defendant said that it was issued to him weekly by the headmaster for his own use, and he hoarded it. As to the pencils and the quilt, the defendant claimed that he bought them. It was proved that the pencils were of the same brand as those used at the school, and the quilt, while it bore no identification marks, was similar to those used in the dormitory.

NOTICE OF THEFT.

JEWELLERY AND NOTES TAKEN.

A Chinese living at No. 21, Queen's Street, reports that between 1 and 4 a.m., on Monday, some one stole from a table in his cubicle, a quantity of jewellery valued at \$153, and \$120 in notes. The police are investigating the case.

A RAWLINSON STORY.

Lord Rawlinson, the new Commander-in-Chief in India, tells an amusing story apropos of an experience he once made with a view to testing the reliability of a spoken message passed along from one man to another.

"Two hundred men (says Lord Rawlinson) were strung out at two paces interval. I gave out a message to my adjutant, telling him to impart it verbally to the man at the head of the line for transmission to me at the end of it. This was the message: 'We are going to advance. Can you send us reinforcements?' When it was delivered to me some forty seconds later by the last man in the line it was like this: 'We are going to a dance. Can you lend us three and fourpence?'"

THE FOUR DOORS OPENED.

GLIMPSES OF NEW WORLDS.

(CONTINUED.)

The curtain has fallen and the amateurs who, for a few brief hours, appeared before us as Kings, Priests or Sinners have finished their self-imposed tasks. They have returned to the old routine of life as ordinary mortals. They, probably already dream of new worlds in which they will appear as other people, but just now they are also inevitably feeling a reaction from their recent efforts. The wonderful scenery is now only a memory; the gorgeous setting of a throne will soon be forgotten by many who saw it for less than a fleeting hour. Some of us, who saw it often, will never forget it.

On each of the three nights the theatre was full. There were all sorts and conditions of people in the audience. There was a much larger proportion of Chinese present than is usually seen in the local theatre. Even Miss Marie Tempest failed to attract as many. And it is worth noting that the Chinese appreciated what they saw.

Some of the critics were disappointed; some of the members of the audience were puzzled and because they were puzzled they, too, were disappointed. And some of us who saw the Four Doors several times were delighted each time. We were pleased, not because we saw the Four Doors, but because we saw things that were more beautiful than any door. The learned author of "Practical Idealism" wrote: "Decorations, instead of being a side issue, is the very heart and soul of true art." And it is in the wonderful stage settings that the local A.D.C. produces such beautiful results. Some of the more imaginative people in this Colony might be able to read with enjoyment even a play like "The Compromise of the King of the Golden Isles" and while doing so, to create the mind pictures of the throne-room, and the mind pictures of the various characters. But it would demand a very great deal of thought and, even if that were accomplished, there are those other things, the expression on the faces, the movement of the bodies and the intonation of the voices. Whatever the critics may say concerning their own ability to write this or to produce that, may be of interest to their friends. But the practical man has only one reply to all of that sort of thing. It is this: "Why not do it?" He comes back to the old test: "Prove it; or at least demonstrate that what you say is possible." A great deal has been written about Lord Dunsany, and we might suppose that Lord Dunsany was entirely responsible for our recent entertainment. But Lord Dunsany is a national rather than a local asset. We appreciate his genius, but it is of far less importance to us than the genius that is here. For whatever he produces, Mr. Sinclair always produces splendidly. For he is the fertile imagination that paints for us in Hongkong, these wonderful pictures that have carried us up into fairyland. We may say that the critics insist upon such a thing, a sacrifice Dunsany or Mason or even the immortal Will Shakespeare, and say, in some weird self-denying ordinance, "We will have none of your plays in Hongkong." But we cannot have those spectacles, which we now almost regard as purgatorial unless we have either Mr. Sinclair or another such as he; and it is very improbable that there lies, hidden in beautiful obscurity in this Colony, anyone else who can do for us what he has accomplished.

It is useless to argue concerning taste. Some of us, perhaps preferred those other great triumphs of Mr. Sinclair's called "Kismet" and "Pinky and the Fairies." The writer is biased, because he was bound to the delightful children's pantomime by cords of the most tender sentiment; probably no other theatre or play in the world will ever create in his heart emotions that were stirred by that charming little effort of the happy children. But it is something different to the idea of a comparison that in the writer's mind just now. It is a desire to express gratitude; and always it is difficult to do that without appearing either foolish or fulsome. But there is something fine in the thought that in this little Colony there are men who will freely give to the community of the fruits of their imagination so as to provide healthy enjoyment and elevate our thoughts; men who will produce something that is not real and that, for all their efforts, can never become real, but yet something, which gives a healthy enjoyment to large numbers. It is a desire to express gratitude; and always it is difficult to do that without appearing either foolish or fulsome. But there is something fine in the thought that in this little Colony there are men who will freely give to the community of the fruits of their imagination so as to provide healthy enjoyment and elevate our thoughts; men who will produce something that is not real and that, for all their efforts, can never become real, but yet something, which gives a healthy enjoyment to large numbers.

It is cheap and easy to destroy, but it is always difficult to create. We cannot live by bread alone and even in this Colony we need something that shall lift us out of the world of dollars and the rate of exchange. These amateurs have often done that for us, and in reality we are all deeply grateful to them. Some of us know a little of the difficulties that are inevitable in connection with all amateur efforts. They are greatly intensified in this small community. Only the perseverance of a few enthusiasts carry the work to a success. Any work of art reflects the artist. If the effect of a picture is ugliness, it shows that the artist either loves ugliness or cannot portray beauty. If the tone of a novel is filly it is infallible proof that the author of it is vulgar. Anyone who has seen some of these modern revues and musical comedies must realize that the appeal is more often to the lower than to the higher nature of the audience. The local A.D.C. has never had to fall back on such cheap methods of winning a transient popularity. It has brought within the walls of the local theatre scenes and ideas that were very beautiful. It has encouraged men and women in the Colony to interest themselves in Art. It has made some of us extremely grateful because it has opened not only the Four Doors which are part of the scenery of Dunsany's four plays, but the gates of a wonderful world. Perhaps if some artist had stood at the Glittering Gate when it swung open he would not have had the feelings of bitter disappointment that convulsed the convict. He would probably have said "Stars. Wonderful Stars! Beautiful Stars!" Think of the infinity of the Heavens! Instead of which the poor convict said, "Stars! Blooming great Stars! There ain't no heaven, Jim!"

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SPORT.

CRICKET.

MR. F. G. THOMPSON'S XI. v. POLICE.

This friendly match was played on Monday and resulted in a win for Mr. Thompson's XI. by 35 runs. Score:—

1st INNINGS, MR. THOMPSON'S XI.

H. Holdman, b Alexander	7
F. Lawrence, c King, b Kelly	0
R. Harris, c McWalter, b Kelly	0
F. G. Thompson, c King, b Kelly	18
P. Lumble, b Alexander	0
A. Purton, c King, b Kelly	0
P. Dixon, c Alexander	1
C. Turchi, c Alexander, b Kelly	1
F. White, c Cooper, b Kelly	11
W. Drake, not out	5
Extras	3

Total 47

Bowling Analysis.

C. F. Alexander	7	2	8	3
C. J. Kelly	9	0	24	6
N. J. Watt	2	0	12	0

2nd INNINGS, POLICE.

C. F. Alexander, b Harris	4
N. J. Watt, c Harris, b Purton	33
R. McWalter, c White, b Harris	0
E. Carpenter, b Purton	13
T. H. King, not out	41
C. J. Kelly, b Purton	0
W. W. Cooper, b Purton	0
W. R. Chester-Woods, c Lawrence, b Harris	2
C. Condon, c White, b Purton	0
W. Hollands, c Harris, b Purton	2
W. Henderson, b Purton	2
Extras	2

Total 91

Bowling Analysis.

R. Harris	11	3	43	3
A. Purton	11	1	46	7

MR. THOMPSON'S XI. 2ND INNINGS.

F. Lawrence, c Condon, b McWalter	6
W. Drake, b McWalter	1
P. Lumble, b Kelly	2
F. G. Thompson, b King	44
A. Purton, c Wood, b King	20
R. Harris, c White, b McWalter	23
H. Holdman, c Woods, b King	12
F. White, b King	1
C. Turchi, b King	1
P. Dixon, not out	0
Extras	1

Total 113

Bowling Analysis.

H. McWalter	8	0	17	3
C. J. Kelly	8	0	14	1
T. H. King	8	0	35	5
C. Alexander	4	0	23	0
C. White	3	0	20	0

2ND INNINGS, POLICE.

C. F. Alexander, c sub, b Drake	17
N. J. Watt, b Purton	1
C. J. Kelly, c Dixon, b Drake	14
T. H. King, c Harris, b Drake	0
R. McWalter, b Drake	0
W. W. Cooper, b Lumble	1
W. R. Chester-Woods, c Lumble	8
W. R. Chester-Woods, c Lumble	1
P. Condon, b Purton	2
W. Henderson, not out	0
Extras	3

Total 44

Bowling Analysis.

A. Purton	5	1	19	2
R. Harris	6	0	20	0
W. Drake	3	0	8	4
P. Lumble	9	0	2	3

There is a closing line of a poem of Rudyard Kipling's that insisted on coming into one's mind each time that "The Compromise" was seen. It reminded one that Art is highly elaborate and enduring conversation. Morality is associated closely with true Art. This is what Kipling wrote, which seems so appropriate as consolation, if consolation be needed, for those who made such great efforts to show us something that was beautiful.

"And only the Master shall praise us, and only the Master shall blame us; And no one shall work for money, and no one shall work for fame; But each for the joy of the working and each, in his separate station, shall draw the thing as he sees it for the God of things as they are." To use the common phrase "the italics are ours."

The scene for framing the words of "The Compromise of the King of the Golden Isles" was drawn wonderfully. It is true that the dresses and advice were obtained from Chinese patrons of Art. But there was the result. It was almost entirely the creation of the producer. It is probable that, wherever else the play is staged, it will never be produced better than in Hongkong.

There is a book before the writer, which was published in the U.S.A. in 1917. It is entitled "Dunsany the Dramatist." The dedication reads as follows:—

"To Louise this book is dedicated; for it was her hand that first unlocked for me the golden gates of the undreamed city of wonder, and it was she who first led me through the wondrous streets to the lord of that city—DUNSANY." It is not all of us who are grateful who can find the time to write a book or who even possess the ability to express our gratitude as well. But at least one member of the audience would like to state that he is deeply conscious of his debt to the amateurs who recently gave him such delight. And he sincerely hopes that their great success will inspire them to give us many more charming entertainments. For these hours in wonderland lift us up out of the ordinary routine of life which often is not at all beautiful in the tropics.

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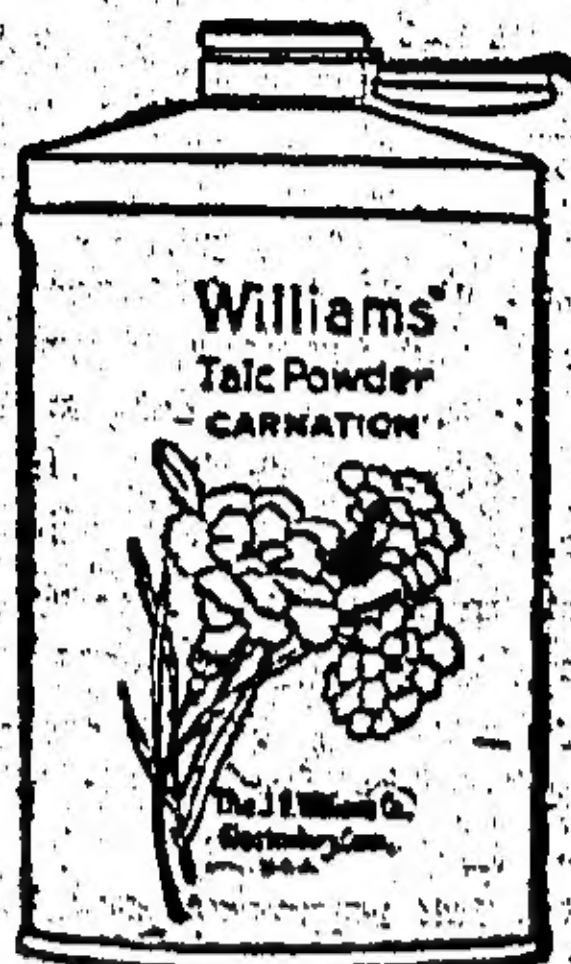
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PARIS FASHIONS.
SOME AUTUMN DRESSES.

Sunday at Longchamp was a great
opportunity for showing the new
autumn fashions (writes a Times' corre-
spondent). The day was fine, and every one
was in a pleasant frame of mind at the
return of summer weather after a foretaste
of winter the week before. Tailor-made
were worn by women of taste in preference
to any of the more fantastic styles, and
nothing looked better than the new tailored
silhouettes. The skirt is straight and the
coat long, with a scarf collar and a toque
of velvet or duvetyne. Every line, every
detail, shows careful search after perfec-
tion—finely-made shoes or boots with cloth
tops, stockings as fine, stitched gloves with
gauntlets, a hat simple in line, but stylishly
worn.

Bright colours are more talked about
than seen in the streets, and the best dressed
women still cling to sober tones and smart
lines for out-door wear. Black velvet, grey
velvet, mignon brown, are used generally
for toques with no trimming at all, or, if
there must be trimming, it is of feathers,
fur, or embroidery. Silver ribbon is still
used, as are monkey fur in brown and
white, and ostrich feathers in various ways,
but always the trimming must be subordinate
to the line. Ribbon hats are still
made in broad black satin ribbon, with
brims rolled back from the face. Hats
made in this way that they will fold up
for packing have been introduced by one
milliner, and are likely to be appreciated
by women who travel much and lightly. A
notable feature of toques for morning wear
and for travelling is that they are made to
go with the costume. A blanket cloth cos-
tume with a scarf collar in bright stripes
may have a toque of the same cloth and a
hint of the same bright stripes. A black
duvetyne trimmed with grey astrakhan, or
its semblance, may have a toque of the
same, and any fur-trimmed coat or costume
is better finished if the toque is specially
made to be worn with it.

THE CHOICE OF COLOUR.

Navy blue always holds its own in Paris,
and so does beige or the sandy tones which
shade round it. Colour or black is joined
to them, either in the form of embroidery
or woven into the material itself. Black
never goes out of fashion, although it is
always announced at the beginning of each
season as being moribund. At any gathering
of people who buy their clothes of the
dressmakers more dresses in black, brown,
navy, beige, and grey will be seen than in
brighter tones. Touches of brilliant colour
there may be, daring lines there will
certainly be, rich furs and furs, good
jewels, and obvious luxury in footwear,
gloves, and general finish will permeate the
very atmosphere, but the whole thing will
be subtle and not obvious if the women who
wear the clothes belong to the chosen few.

The high-necked dress is very much in
fashion at the present moment. Very
straight, slim little frocks in cloth or
velvet, allied to another material of dif-
ferent colour, fasten high to the throat and
low to the wrist. Colours used are navy
blue with royal blue and blue and white
buttons, black with emerald green and
black buttons, brown with tan and amber.
Beige is used with almost any bright colour,
but is never quite so smart as with black.
Red is joined to many sober tones this
season, and red dresses are beloved of some
women. Indian red looks extremely well
in certain materials, such as velours de
laine and all those tissues which have a
dull surface and a suggestion of sheen.

Crêpes of all kinds are being used for
the afternoon dresses that are worn under
heavy coats, and nothing is more useful or
becoming than a dress of this kind, which
can be worn simple and colourless or with
a bright sash to give it a more festive air.
Smoke grey with a vivid jade-green sash
looks very well, as does black with the
same coloured sash. Tangerine is also a
good colour, and there are some perfect
shades in beige, brown, and olive green. A
touch of fur looks well on any of them,
and a vivid note of colour in a pendant,
a bracelet worn outside the tight sleeve, or
in a pair of earrings, gives the necessary
impression of richness which winter clothes
always seem to need.

STYLE IN FURS.

The business of buying new furs or of
having old furs altered and renovated is
a serious one. The cost is so high that no-
thing can be decided lightly. Muffs are
small, collars are voluminous and very
much varied in shape, from the full flounced
collar which drapes the throat and shoulders
to the classic shawl collar, which can be
thrown back or folded close as the
wearer wishes. The hood, the long sailor
collar, the oblong slab which lies like a
mat on the shoulders, and the long fur coat
with full kimono shoulders, the fur cape, round, with
points short and long, are also to be worn.
The question is to choose not only the
fashion you like, but the fashion which
meets your purse. For the most modest
piece of shunk you pay a considerable sum,
and for a fur coat you pay a fortune. It
costs as much to-day to have furs strangled
as it used to cost to buy them new. Any
fur is fashionable; it is the style that
matters. Different kinds of fur can be
worn together, but the effect is not always
good, and it is better to wear but one kind
at a time if possible. The reason for wear-
ing fur should be to be warm, the charm of
wearing fur is that its soft richness is be-
coming. Neither the reason nor the charm
has held good in fashion this season; for
furs are worn in hot weather, and in cold
weather they are to one put on in such a
way as not to be a protection against cold.
The charm of soft richness no longer
attracts, for the hardness of furs are being
used in the high places of the dressmaking
world. The wise woman will avoid them
nevertheless, and remain faithful to such
furs as shunk, squirrel, beaver, mole,
Canadian sable, muskrat, and others of
cannot be all in fur the collar can be in
cashmere or silk, the cuffs trimmed with
fur, the bands of fur; the same for cuffs
and muffs, but not for gloves and scarves.

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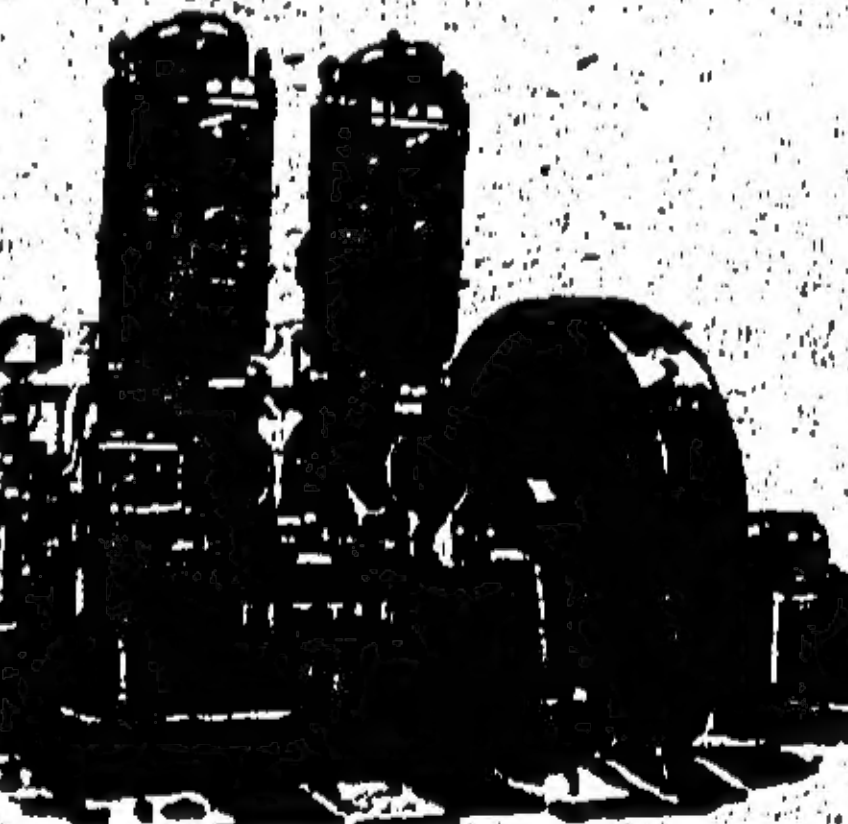
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SS.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NOVARA"	8,900	12th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"TILWARA"	8,400	15th Nov.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KILGORE"	8,853	28th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOMALI"	8,713	10th Dec.	do
"DUNERA"	8,400	12th Dec.	Singapore Colombo & Bombay
"DEVANHA"	8,100	17th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	8,702	31st Dec.	do
"PLASSY"	7,346	21st Jan. 1927	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA" | 7,000 | 16th Nov. | Calcutta via Spore, Pang & B.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,100	29th Nov.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Dec.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"KANOWNA"	7,000	14th Nov.	Japan direct.
"BANCA" ("Cargo")	6,000	16th Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DEVANHA"	8,100	17th Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.
"TAKADA"	7,000	17th Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of the P. & O. Company's steamers to Calcutta.

All Claims are settled with Electric Light and Fans in all saloons and State-rooms.

Passengers and cargo are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 24 in. x 24 in. x 1 in. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon, on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOWDALL, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within 7 days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct

service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ANDER MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th Nov.

"HAYAMA MARU" ... Sunday, 6th Dec.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 9th Dec.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BLAK MARU" ... Thursday, 18th Nov.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"UNAN MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

via Manila and Shanghai. Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate

ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with

Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Friday, 28th Nov.

"ALABAMA MARU" ... Saturday, 11th Dec.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and

Canton Ports.

"HAGUE MARU" ... Saturday, 12th Nov.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Beginning of Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation

for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.

wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 14th Nov.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"BOHJU MARU" ... Thursday, 18th Nov.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building. [31]

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"CHANGSHA" ... 7th Dec. ... 13th Dec.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply

of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light

throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried.

Refrigerated Fare. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [41]

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE ISLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Nov. 22nd.
YORIO MARU	22,000	Dec. 2nd.
KORIO MARU	22,000	Dec. 17th.
YORIO MARU	22,000	Dec. 31st.
TENYO MARU	22,000	Jan. 13th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALTO

CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

Through by TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SHINYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 22nd.
TOKUYO MARU (Cargo only)	17,500	Dec. 8th.
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 10th, 1927.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER,

King's Building.

Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

[33]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE	"CHILI" ... 10,000	On or about 15th Nov.
YOKOHAMA	"AMAZONE" ... 10,000	On or about 22nd Nov.
	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 12,000	On or about 15th Dec.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, BUEY, FORT SAID	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 10th Nov.
	"CORDILLERE" ...	On or about 27th Nov.

* calling at Haiphong.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

E. HODENFUSER,

Acting Agent,

Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, & VANCOUVER

(calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"CITY OF SPOKANE" ... About Nov. 25th.

For PORTLAND direct.

"PAWLET" ... About Nov. 16th.

"COAST" ... About Nov. 20th.

For NEW YORK

"ELDERA" ... About Nov. 13th.

Through Bills of Lading issued by Consignees (common points).

For Freight and Passage apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Queen's Building.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA,"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD VESSEL

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

SHANGHAI-HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all points in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havens, Canton and South American ports.

For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Manassah

Cable Address "SOLANC"

Telephone 141.

